The North Carolinian.

A Daily Democratic, White Man's Newspaper.

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The North Carolinian.

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

Conducted on the principle that this is a white man's government, and must be controlled by white men.

THOS. J. LEE, Business Manager.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a Year—Four Dollars for Six Months.

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Raleigh, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

Democratic Address of the West Virginia Convention.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy. Since 1861 the harmony of this nation has been sadly disturbed. For four years of the intervening time, the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical disunion existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result. While the war for the Union was in progress, its successful issue was anticipated as the guaranty of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic efforts in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people. The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed. Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated. A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion. A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interest of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aims of those who produce it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations to the government. Congress has constantly prevented that resumption. They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the federal constitution. Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing. Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions. Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States. The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law-makers, is as sacred as our constitution, and as indestructible as our government. Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible federal power. When Congress abolished the local government of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system. When it erected military establishments in their stead, it introduced the most abominable features of despotism. In further pursuance of its purposes, Congress has thrown the political power of the South into negro hands. To assure this result, it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands. Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, vicious and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly and inevitably to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations. By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States. Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results. It found civil governments in successful operation: it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier generals supreme for all purposes. Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders. Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide. Southern law is what the sword may decree. Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy. The military government found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of the war. They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness. The country cease to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished. Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation. General poverty followed the encouraged indolence of the laboring classes. Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation. Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes. Such is the condition of the South. A military despotism is over her people. The hand of lawless violence threatens them. Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead. The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness. Present suffering surrounds them. Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune. The foes of the nation are at her feet. Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invoked the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South. The entire country feels it. Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty. Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging bread. A commercial crash is imminent and business stands still and trembles at the prospect. The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed. The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed. The hands of the artisan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless and in rags. The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of *taxation* upon the North and West. The Southern States can render no assistance while the government grinds them with an iron heel. If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability. As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freedmen, they would not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The declarations of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the unity of the Radical party, rather than the unity of the American Republic. The National Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of radical majorities. Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization. A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be instituted here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land the American people have learned liberty to no purpose and well deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice. Repeated contraction of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters. A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds. If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the results will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts to $2,500,000,000. It cost the holders $1,250,000,000. The party in power would pay it in gold, dollar for dollar. They would give to the bondholders a currency different from and better than that used by the people. Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy. A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice. By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships. Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights and bleeds, and dies? Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and values among the people, are paid in paper. If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should it not suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities?

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support. Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor. Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt. Toil produces; bonds consume. Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders enjoy their benefits at no cost. Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none. A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican in its effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life. Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation. Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living. Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system. The laws are evaded, the officers are bribed; the country is robbed. Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy, and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is applied to worse than useless purposes. The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the government under some of the earlier administrations. That institution feeds, clothes and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics and greedy adventurers, backed by the federal army. It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself. The military establishments at the South are another kind of useless and extravagant expenditure. It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually.—High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process. The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars. Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the days of niggerism and fanaticism may be long in the land? Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined, in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured? We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and re-establish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred. The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest and liberal patriotism. The simple application of the principles of the Federal Constitution will remove every obstacle and effect a peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory settlement. If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture. The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned this land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union at the mercy of rude chances and political passions. Let its provisions be applied, and representatives of the South, elected by the only qualified voters of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the condition imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact, and freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate. The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief. When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress. The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation will decree that negroes, like white men, must either work or starve. The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unnecessary, and with their disappearance tax-payers will thank God and take courage. A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue. The national banks suggest another opportunity of retrenchment. They own between three and four hundred millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. These bonds are deposited with the Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business, and earn the profits of banking proper. The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business. They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital than they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people. Justice requires that this sum amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public. The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tenders as banking currency will effect the needed result, and another sinkhole for the earnings of laborers will be effectually stopped. In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed, and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized. Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed. Investigating committees should be abolished. Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned. The Indian wars, like the last, should be avoided. Terrestrial purchases should be suspended. Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt. A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years. The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety. Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and, with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus attempted to set forth your wrongs, and the possibility of a remedy, we now appeal to you to work out the needed reformation. Whatever evils may result from bad government, the people are the sufferers. Whatever reforms are effected must be brought about by and through the people themselves. The people have it in their power to remove the giant iniquities whose shadows darken the land. They have but to speak, and the enemies of their peace would be powerless, the dignity of the constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and their now imperilled country rescued from impending danger, purified and strengthened by its trials, will resume its majestic march in the paths of greatness, happiness and freedom. A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the organization of the friends of law and order and honest government, as against the forces of Radicalism in West Virginia. The movement will extend to every county; it will find co-operation in every township and school district in the State. We invite and urge you to join hands in the great work of political redemption.

Other States have taken the lead and are already enjoying the first fruits of victory. From Connecticut to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people have interchanged the tidings of deliverance, and both oceans have heard their wild shout of gladness and triumph. The Central States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have responded with glorious deeds that yet thrill the nation. The Empire State has arisen with a mighty proclamation for the right, and the manifestation of her power, like the restless march of a conquering host, points out the path of destiny and bids the nation follow. Already we hear the footsteps of approaching political revolution. It is advancing with an energy that gives assurance of its triumphant progress even unto the end.—Let the people of Virginia fall in with the hosts that move to the rescue of our government and its institutions. While others are fighting and triumphing, let them, too, participate in the struggle and contribute to the result. We invoke your aid in your own behalf, in behalf of good government, and the attendant blessings of justice, liberty and progress. Unite for the restoration of your lost prosperity. Labor for the overthrow of organized fanaticism, corruption and folly. Act, act, act for the sake of peace, Union, freedom and humanity.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a chairman and thirty members—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The committee shall have power to maintain its organization by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registrations, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organization, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

PLATFORM.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having by their delegates assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial department are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people, of the Reconstruction Acts, and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal offices.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudicies against that race, that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder in the last resort of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact as established by law in the earlier and better days of the republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats, and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union, on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates for the State at large, to represent the conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, hereafter to be appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said office.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Raleigh, Chairman.
R. C. Badger, Esq., " Secretary.
1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Wm. A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.
2nd District—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.
3rd District—Hon. Geo. Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.
4th District—J. M. Leach, L. Brown, J. T. Morehead, Jr.
5th District—E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. T. S. Ashe.
6th District—R. M. Armfield, W. M. Robbins J. H. Wilson.
7th District—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.
8th District—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.
At Raleigh: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe and R. C. Badger.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASSERS.

Alamance County—Dr John A Moore, James A Graham, James E Boyd, George Patterson, Sr, T M Holt.
Anson—Thomas S Ashe, Arch'd Niven, C R Liles, W G Smith, W P Kendall.
Beaufort—Thomas Sparrow, James B Stickney, Churchill Gorham, F B Satterthwaite, Edward S Marsh.
Burke—Thos G Walton, S C W Tate, Dr David Berry, Andrew Shuford, Jno F Merrill.
Brunswick—Capt D C Allen, Samuel R Chinnis, Col S D Thurston, Thos Drew, Asa Ross.
Cabarrus—William S Harris, John M Long, Dr L S Bingham, Dr F M Henderson, Frank Rogers, Samuel Pharr, P. B. Means.
Caldwell—Maj W H Malone, Gen S F Patterson, Edward W Jones, Rev Isaac Oxford, R H Moody.
Camden—Col D D Ferebee, Dr Muller, C G Luke, W B Ferebee and Willis Sanderlin.
Chatham—M Q Waddell, John Manning, Jr, H A London, Jr, B J Howze, James F Rives.
Carteret—Dr L W Martin, L S Oglesby, John M Perry, Samuel Lellers, Ben H Bell.
Catawba—Dr Ellis, Dr Turner Abernathy, Jonas Cline, G James, Capt Helton.
Caswell—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S P Hill, G W Thompson.
Cleaveland—Col Lee M McAfee, J. W. Gidney, H D Lee, H Cabaniss and A R Homesley.
Columbus—John W Ellis, W J Stanley, Forney Goorge, V V Richardson, J M McGougan.
Craven—Henry R Bryan, Alexander C Latham, Wm C Snead, John Hughes, Dr P E Hines, H T Guion, Alex Justice.
Currituck—Dr W H Lassell, Burwell M Baxter, James M Woodhouse, William Shaw, T C Humphreys.
Davidson—C. F Lowe, Henry Walser, Jr, F C Robbins, J H Welborn, M H Pinnix.
Duplin—Prof N B Webster, Col Wm A Allen, Capt A J Brown, Wm R Ward, J D Stanford, J. E. Hussey.
Gaston—W T Shipp, Edmund Wilkes, Robert Holland, Col Wm Stowe, Eph Black.
Granville—Col J S Amis, R A Jenkins, N E Cannady, W H P Jenkins, T L Hargrove.
Guilford—Peter Adams, Sr, David F Caldwell, Rev Calvin H Wiley, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.
Halifax—Edward Conigland, Mason L Wiggins, Dr Henry Mason, R H Smith, William H. Day.
Hertford—J J Yeates, Dr G C Moore, Jas G Slaughter, Dr R H Smoot, Dr R H Shields.
Iredell—Thomas A Nicholson, J H Hill, R A McLaughlin, R R Dempster, Colonel John Malt.
Jones—R R Jones, C B Koonce, E S Franks, H C Foscue, F Foy, E M Foscue.
Johnston—J H Abell, L R Waddell, C B Sanders, W H Avera, Seth Woodall.
Lenoir—Dr H W Blount, J C Wooten, A Munroe, G F Whitfield, Wm J Pope.
Lincoln—W J Hoke, D Schenck, W A Graham, W F Hynes, J A Caldwell.
McDowell—Gen Alney Burgin, A M Erwin W W Fleming, Dr John Yancey, Dr McCoy.
Moore—Gen D Dowd, Dr Jno Shaw, Capt Jas D McIver, Capt George Wilcox, Dr H Turner.
Northampton—Gen T J Person, R B Peebles, Dr J C Jacobs, N Thomas Mason, W W Peebles, Dr W S Copeland.
Orange—Jones Watson, John F Lyon, W W Guess, John W Graham, R F Webb.
Onslow—John W Shackleford, E W Farrell, Henry H Sanderlin, M L F Rhese, W P Ware.
Pitt—E C Yellowley, Dr C J O'Hagan, G W Johnson, Henry Shepherd, W R Williams, Jesse Stancill, Abram Cox, L G Little.
Richmond—B F Little, W D Townsend, James T Rosser, James P Leak, John Johnson.
Robeson—John Leach, N A McLean, Giles Leitch, John H McEachern, Thomas Morrisey.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Bailey, Kerr Craige, W A Hanck, Isaac M Shaver, T W Keen, Rich'd Cowan.
Rutherford—L P Erwin, Joseph Carson, G W Whitesides, Thos S Duffy and W H Miller.
Sampson—Col A A McKoy, Wm S Devane, R C Holmes, Dr A C Bizzell, Dr J S Murphy.
Surry—H M Waugh, H C Hampton, —— Gilmer, Dr Jos Hollingsworth, N H Gwyn.
Wayne—S Newton, Geo V Strong, Wm G Morisey, E A Wright, George Jarvis.
Wilkes—Dr C L Cooke, Dr James Calloway, E A Welbourne, Dr Tyre York, Phineas Horton.
Wake—Charles M Busbee, J Q DeCarteret, Jesse A Norris, Geo Whiting, Jacob Fleming, R W York, Jesse Winburn, G H Alford.
Warren—Col W J Green, Col W A Jenkins, E J Plummer, P R Davis, B M Collins.
Yadkin—Wm A Robbins, J Williams, Sr., Jos Dobson, Aquila Speer, E C Roughton.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

1st. *District.*—Messrs W. N. H. Smith, of Hertfort, M. L. Eure, of Gates, and W. A. Moore, of Chowan.

2nd. *District.*—George Howard, of Edgecombe, F. B. Satterthwaite, of Beaufort, and J. E. Moore, of Martin.

3rd. *District.*—C. S. Wooten, of Wayne, H. R. Bryan, of Craven, and John M. Perry, of Carteret.

4th. *District.*—A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, Thomas S. Kenan, of Duplin, and J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover.

5th. *District.*—Archibald McLean, of Cumberland, Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, and W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

6th. *District.*—M. W. Ransom, of Northampton, Jo. J. Davis, of Franklin, Willis H. Jenkins, of Granville.

7th. *District.*—J. T. Morehead, Jr., of Guilford, Livingston Brown, of Caswell, H. A. London, Jr., Chatham.

8th. *District.*—J. M. Leach, of Davidson, W. M. Robbins, of Rowan, Rufus L. Patterson, of Forsythe.

9th. *District.*—Plato Durham, of Cleaveland, J. H. Watson, of Mecklenburg, Jno. F. Hoke, of Lincoln.

10th. *District.*—A. C. Avery, of Burke, R. F. Armfield, of Wilkes, A. F. Simonton, of Iredell.

11th. *District.*—Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, N. Kelsey, of Madison, Robt. Penland, of Yancey.

12th. *District.*—Cassius Gudger, of Macon, W. L. Love, of Haywood, L. S. Gash, of Henderson.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. *District.*—W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank, R. B. Peebles, of Northampton, P. T. Henry, of Bertie.

2nd. *District.*—Wm. Biggs, of Edgecombe, W. A. Allen, of Duplin, and Maj. Jno. Hughes, of Craven.

3rd. *District.*—D. C. Allen, of Brunswick, A. J. Jones, of Columbus, Rory McNair, of Robeson.

4th. *District.*—H. G. Williams, of Nash, T. D. Snead, of Johnston, W. J. Green, of Warren.

5th. *District.*—Levi M. Scott, of Guilford, S. S. Jackson, of Randolph, Frank C. Robbins, of Davidson.

6th. *District.*—Robt. D. Johnston, of Charlotte, S. H. Walkup, of Union, M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba.

7th. *District.*—Thad. D. Bryson, of Jackson, Jas. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe, A. M. Erwin, of McDowell.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Currituck, Perquimans, Hertford, Camden, Chowan, Bertie, Pasquotank, Gates.

Second District—Tyrrel, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Martin, Washington, Pitt.

Third District—Craven, Greene, Wayne, Carteret, Onslow, Wilson, Jones, Lenoir.

Fourth District—Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, Sampson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Richmond, Stanly, Harnett, Anson, Union, Moore, Montgomery.

Sixth District—Northampton, Wake, Johnson, Warren, Nash, Granville, Halifax, Franklin.

Seventh District—Person, Randolph, Caswell, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Chatham, Alamance.

Eighth District—Stokes, Rowan, Surry, Forsyth, Davie, Davidson, Yadkin.

Ninth District—Union, Lincoln, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Gaston, Polk, Mecklenburg, Cleaveland.

Tenth District—Iredell, Caldwell, Alexander, Burke, Wilkes, McDowell.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Mitchell, Watauga, Buncombe, Ashe, Yancey, Madison.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Macon, Cherokee, Transylvania, Jackson, Haywood, Clay.

1852 AT THE OLD STAND. 1852

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

WE have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing some of the best Buggies, with and without tops; Rockaways, two and four seats; Wagons, spring and plantation, that were ever exhibited in North Carolina, and respectfully solicit a call from all who may design purchasing anything in our line, before they have made a selection.

We are constantly manufacturing of superior material, also, Harness, of every description required in this section of country, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices, and guaranteed to be as represented by the undersigned, at the old Established Shops, on Nash Street.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance from our old friends, and request a trial from those who have not proved us.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Orders solicited. Very respectfully,

PARKER, MURRAY & CO.

Wilson, N. C., June 19th, 1867, tf.

J. T. MORRIS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all descriptions; Raymond's Metalic Cases, and wooden coffins of all kinds always on hand.—No. 127, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Branch House at Raleigh, N. C.

to April 17

NORFOLK.

PIANO FORTE AGENCY.

WILSON & WALKE,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 1 MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.,

BEG to inform their friends in town and country, and the public, that they are now prepared to execute orders for the following first-class manufacturers, the Agency of all of which they have secured, viz:

Steinway & Sons, New York,
Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
H. F. Miller, Boston,
Grovesteen & Co., New York

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

A supply of each of which will always be kept on hand and offered at manufacturers' prices.

The acknowledged reputation of these instruments—being of superior quality—renders unnecessary comment, and our guarantee—which accompanies each Piano—with our large and varied stock to select from, affords unusual advantages to persons in want of a first class instrument. In store and expected

FOUR SPLENDID INSTRUMENTS.

Second-hand Pianos bought, sold and exchanged for new ones. Pianos tuned and repaired by experienced workmen.

Circulars and Catalogues of the above Pianos sent postpaid on application.

WILSON & WALKE.

to Aug 24

TOBACCO! CIGARS!! PIPES!!!

WAREHOUSE OF

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO, SMOKING TOBACCO,

LORILLARD'S, MACABOY,

AND

SCOTCH SNUFFS

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Importers of all kinds of

PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

We keep the LARGEST STOCK in our line South.

We offer to sell all Goods at the very lowest prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

Our facilities in buying our Goods enable us to compete with any house in the United States.

For further information, call at

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

UNDER MECHANIC'S HALL,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

January 30-tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE!

We would respectfully inform the Merchants of North Carolina that we have just received from Manufacturers' hands, our second Fall Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, HATS, &c.

Our stock is again complete in every respect, and we guarantee to furnish all goods in our line at New York wholesale prices.

W. H. TURNER, T. BOTTIMORE, W. C. MARROW, JR., } W. H. TURNER & CO. Norfolk, Va.

REMOVAL.—In order to accommodate the increasing demand upon us for Boots and Shoes, we shall, on or about the 15th of December next, remove to our large and commodious Iron Front Warehouse, Atlantic Block, Main Street.

W. H. TURNER & CO.

Jan 30, tf.

J. D. KEED, (AGENT.)

Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No, 18 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

to Ap 1 10.

NORFOLK.

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Bar Iron and Steel, Wagon Material, Belting and Packing, House Furnishing Goods, &c., Circular Front, Corner of Main Street and Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Nails at Factory prices, Trace Chains, Weed, Hilling and Grub Hoes, Horse Collars and Hames, Axes, Saws, &c., &c.

The trade supplied at Northern prices.

to Feb 27.

WILLIAM LAMB,

General Commission Merchant, Norfolk, Va.

Will sell Cotton and other Southern Produce in Norfolk, or Liverpool, England.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

to Feb 27.

J. M. FREEMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 29 Main Street, Corner of Talbot, Norfolk, Va. Constantly on hand a full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

to Aug 18.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in French China, Crockery and Glass Ware, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

to Aug 24.

WALTER'S NATIONAL HOTEL,

NORFOLK, VA.

J. M. WALTERS, Proprietor.

To August 28.

E. VANCE,

Norfolk, Virginia, Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Bottler of Ales, Wines, Porter, Cider, and all sorts of Mineral Waters.

This is the largest Bottling Establishment South of Baltimore.

Norfolk Va. to Jan 23.

J. G. WOMBLE & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Edge Tools, Cross and Circular Saws, Gum Belting, Gum and Hemp Packing, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 2 Commercial Row, near Ferry, Norfolk, Va.

to Aug 24.

NOAH, WALKER & CO,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 21 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

Clothing and Shirts made to order. All goods warranted as represented.

to April 17.

JOHN B. NEAL & CO,

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.

Refer to R. H Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; Gen. R. W. Hayward, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Col. John W. Cunningham, Person county; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; Geo. H. Brown & Co., Washington.

JNO. B. NEAL, OF N. C. JNO. WHITE, OF N. C.

Jan 30—tf.

DRUG WAREHOUSE.

M. A. & C. A. Santos, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass Ware, &c., Norfolk, Va.

Wholesale agents for Lorillard's Snuffs.

to Aug 24

D. W. Hill, No. 5, Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, &c.

Bath Tubs and Toilet Sets manufactured to order.

Guttering and Roofing done cheaper than any house in the City. to Oct 5

NORFOLK STEAM REFINED CANDY Manufactory. Established 1837.

C. Jordan & Son, Wholesale Confectioners.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Segars, &c., and proprietors of Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy.

Store, 77 E. Main st., Factory, 58 S. Church street, Norfolk, Va. to Oct 5

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Kader Biggs & Co., Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.

Special and entire attention to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of Produce, and prompt returns made. Our long experience in business gives us superior advantage in making sales at the highest market prices.

Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions. Liberal advances made on produce in hand.

KADER BIGGS,
JOS. J. BIGGS.

ATLANTIC IRON WORKS AND DOCK COMPANY.

The North Carolinian.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

WM. A. HEARNE, JNO. W. DUNHAM,
EDITORS.

Raleigh, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

THE opinions and position of the opponents of negro suffrage have, from time to time, received the strongest confirmation from the conduct and admissions of the Radicals themselves. We have frequently adverted to the presence of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States as a most convincing argument against the capacity of the negro for an intelligent and independent use of the ballot. Every man in the country understands that the Bureau is nothing more than a grand instrument for the control of the negro vote in the South, and that the philanthropic professions of its advocates and employees are only specious pretexts for the concealment of its real purposes. If the negro possesses the qualifications requisite to an acceptable discharge of the highest privilege of a citizen, he certainly does not need the Bureau for his protection. Its establishment and the acts for its continuance have been solely justified upon the ground that they were necessary to protect him in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the law.

We deny the necessity for any such institution, and we know that its abolishment would neither jeopard those rights, nor otherwise operate to his injury. We base the belief upon our knowledge of the character of the Southern people, and we know, should he be amongst us without the ballot, that every good citizen would tacitly recognize a obligation to see that he was protected in the enjoyment of all his rights. Notwithstanding, we believe, that the Radicals themselves concur in these opinions, the Bureau is continued, and they thereby confess what we have always asserted, that the negro is unfitted for participation in the control of the government.

In addition to the proof afforded by the continuance of the Bureau, the country has recently had indubitable Radical testimony to the truth of the views held by their opponents. The South Carolina Convention recently sent a delegation of negroes to Washington to ascertain the feelings of the Radical members of Congress upon the propriety of electing negro Congressmen from that State. They were bluntly told that they were not wanted, and returning to Charleston reported the information to the body which had sent them. In other words, their very sincere and devoted friends in the Northern States informed them that having the inestimable privilege of voting, they must be content to allow white men to hold the offices, and have the emoluments thereof. That was friendship, liberty and equality with a vengeance, and the negroes are in a worse condition of slavery now than before the emancipation made them freedmen. They are willing captives—meek, obedient slaves to do the bidding of their masters without complaint or murmur.

If these facts do not convince them of the insincerity and treachery of those who falsely claim to be their champions and especial friends, nothing can redeem them from the bondage under which they live. They will deserve to be buffeted and scorned.

THE municipal authorities of the cities of Richmond and Baltimore have ordered the police of their cities to prohibit the sale or distribution of certain indecent and immoral publications issued by parties in New York. The action of these boards will meet the hearty approbation of every man in the land, who cares ought for the purity of our society. We have noticed with pain the increase of the sale of these obscene publications in the cities of the South. Their influence is evil and evil only, and unless promptly and efficiently checked, they will do incalculable injury to the youth of the land. It is impossible to estimate the influence they exert on youth, whose reasons as yet undeveloped, are slaves to their passions. They debase and degrade those who yield their time to their perusal. They literally reek with the foulest scum and feculence of all moral pollution. Prurient pictures that would almost bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of a harlot illustrate these archives of infamy. They are filled with highly seasoned, sensational recitals of horrible murders, brutal prize-fights, foul seductions and other crimes that must be nameless here. They parade before the public gaze the most licentious minutiæ of testimony elicited in constantly recurring applications for divorce before Northern tribunals. They create and continually minister to a depraved appetite for all that is bestial in human nature. Morbid greed for such garbage as this is increasing with amazing rapidity, especially among young people of the South, both male and female.

The bitter fruit of these tares will be seen too soon. Minds and hearts are daily and hourly being polluted and poisoned. Dealers will supply the demand for these things so long as the demand exists, unless the municipal power interposes for the protection of society. We are sure there is not a father or mother in our State who will not join us in demanding, in the name of virtue, humanity and social order, that this plague be stayed by the strong arm at once and forever.

INTELLIGENCE from all sections of the State indicate that the people are more thoroughly aroused to the necessity for vigorous work in this contest than in any which has occurred for several years. We published during last and the earlier part of this week the proceedings of several large and enthusiastic assemblages of the white men of the State, and we have been assured, either by gentlemen who participated, or by letters, that the very finest feeling has prevailed in all, and that the persons composing them are determined to do more and better work than ever before. Some of the most gifted and influential gentlemen of the Commonwealth have already entered upon the duties assigned them, and we confidently believe that we shall carry the State against all opposition by a most handsome majority. The prospects of victory were never brighter. If we shall continue as we have begun, there is no possibility of defeat. We repeat now what we have heretofore said, that the Radical party polled a larger vote in November than it will ever again have in North Carolina. Many honest men, who were deluded into co-operation with the party then, have since abandoned it, because they have realized the deception practiced upon them, and are unwilling longer to remain in its sooty ranks. By an earnest, united effort from the seaboard to the mountains, we can defeat it so signally and brilliantly as to consign it to a speedy death. North Carolina expects every man to do his duty. He is no true son of hers who hearkens not to the call.

THE following preamble and resolutions were introduced in the convention yesterday by Dr. E. M. Holt, delegate from the county of Orange. The convention became highly indignant, interrupted the clerk while reading the preamble, and refused to allow him to proceed to the resolutions. They were returned to Dr. Holt by direction of the body. The members of this disreputable concern are very tenderly careful of the reputation of Gov. Holden. It declared itself insulted by the conduct of Dr. Holt. By what process of reasoning the delegates have reached the conclusion that they are charged with the custody of the Radical candidate we are not able to understand. We know, of course, that Mr. Holden owns the body; that he says to a majority of its members do this, and they do it; go thither, and they go; but we did not expect an open avowal of their slavery. The refusal to hear the resolutions was a discourtesy to Dr. Holt, who, as a member of the convention, is entitled to all the privileges of the body. We append the preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, John Wilkes Booth did assassinate Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and W. W. Holden has been charged with using language calculated to incite said Booth to the commission of the foul crime, by calling the said President "tyrant," "fool," "despot" and "robber," and

WHEREAS, The said W. W. Holden did publish in a newspaper, called the "North Carolina Standard," that a certain "Mr. S—— desired to get just one good shot at old Abe," meaning the said President, Abraham Lincoln, and

WHEREAS, The said W. W. Holden did, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1861, publish in said paper, called the "North Carolina Standard," that a *certain* man, whom he now calls traitor, did know where to find "Abe Lincoln," meaning the said President of the United States, and his (the traitor's) men would follow "Old Abe" to the death, and

WHEREAS, On the 5th day of June, A. D. 1861, the said W. W. Holden, in the said paper, called the "N. C. Standard," breathing hostility and hatred to the Union, malice and assassination of the President, did ask of two hundred thousand rebels, then in arms, "who would plot for the head of Abe Lincoln?" meaning the President; and

WHEREAS, Proof of these sayings and doings, on the part of the said W. W. Holden, are said to be in the State Library; and a citizen of Raleigh, being in search of the same, was expelled from the said Library, and forbid to enter the same, by the said W. W. Holden, then acting Provisional Governor; and

WHEREAS, The "plot for the head" of Abraham Lincoln was formed, as the said W. W. Holden had asked, and the said President, Abraham Lincoln, was "followed" to the death by the means, and in the manner indicated in the said newspaper, called the "N. C. Standard," and by the said W. W. Holden, the owner, publisher and editor thereof; therefore,

Resolved, and it is hereby solemnly resolved, in the name of all the sovereign-loyal people of North Carolina, (without regard to color,) in Convention assembled, That these charges and allegations be enquired into—and, especially, if the said W. W. Holden had any complicity with John Wilkes Booth, in that horror of horrors, that crime of crimes, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, further, That the Chair appoint a committee who shall be empowered to send for persons and papers, and report upon the facts herein stated—not more than one of the committee to be of the political party of the said W. W. Holden.

THE CAPITOL MONKEY SHOW,

OR

The "Smellfungus-Mundungus" Konvenshun.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER UNDER THE TABLE.)

[The reader is particularly requested to remember the fact that no Reporter for this paper is allowed on the floor, in the halls or in the galleries of the Convention, and consequently our reports are made from under the table, behind the scenes, or as may be otherwise ordered and convenient.]

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Kalvin called his menagerie from refreshment to labor. Eighty-six animiles indicated their presence at roll-call by varied grunts, growls, howls, yells, roars, brays, etc., according to the natures and habits of the varmints respectively.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The ordinance of one Rodman, (Breckinridge elector, Confederate military judge, original secesh, latter-day scallawag, etc.,) was taken up and read.

The aforesaid Breckinridge elector, &c., proceeded to expound and explain section by section. He said the ordinance was designed and adapted to afford relief to both debtors and creditors; and further that it was free from all taint of repudiation. [Bully for him.]

Congleton, (scallawag, said to be fond of other people's pork,) opposed the ordinance, because it gave relief only to a certain class. He wanted relief for all. [Soo-i!]

Hobbs, who has become very *plentiful* of late—*hobb*-ling up on all occasions,) said he could go in for anything to relieve the people, if it be put in the constitution. He was opposed to the *idee* of making any ordinance, or voting on any subject outside of the new constitution.

Mr. Hodnett said the cry of relief did not come from poor working men of the country, but from the large landholders. These were clamorous for relief from debts due to poor men. Was this right—was this justice?

Jones, of Washington, the woe-begone, lantern-jawed knight of the wind-mills and wine-bags, arose like an *italic* exclamation point (!), threw his head back at an angle of forty-five degrees, shook his ambrosial locks, and proceeded in cavernous tones to denounce the proposed relief.—He characterized it as practical repudiation.

Rodman, mean white aforesaid, said he had done *his* duty and would wash his hands (they need it, Colonel,) of further responsibility. He wanted the people of the State to see who was opposed to giving them relief, and called for the previous question.

The call was sustained, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote resulted, yeas 18; nays 42.

Ayes—Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Aydlott, Baker, Blume, Bryan, Carter, Cherry, Chilson, Dowd, Duckworth, Durham, Etheridge, Franklin, French, of Chowan, Galloway, George, Graham, of Montgomery, Grant, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Gunter, Harris of Wake, Harris, of Franklin, Hay, Holt, Jones, of Caldwell, Laffin, Legg, Long, Merritt, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, Morton, Murphy, Nance Newsom, Parks, Read, Rodman, Sanderlin, Stilly, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Tourgee, Turner, Watts, Williams, of Sampson, Williamson.

Noes—Messrs. Andrews, Barnes, Bradley, Carey, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Ellis, Forkner, French of Rockingham, Fullings, Glover, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hayes, of Halifax, Highsmith, Hobbs, Hodnett, Holwell, Hood, Hyman, Ing, Jones, of Washington, King of Lincoln, King of Lenoir, Kinney, Lee, May, Mayo, McCubbins, Mullican, Nicholson, Parker, Petree, Pool, Ray, Rhodes, Robbins, Rose, Teague.

Mr. Durham said he voted yea because the people would have the chance of voting on this matter separately. He thought the whole matter unconstitutional, however.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said if the previous question had not been called, he should have offered the substitute he presented on a former occasion. He therefore voted "No."

The Tourgee, nondescript scallawag, three parts ass and the rest Eon-skin, gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Rich moved to take up the following resolution, introduced by himself yesterday:

Whereas, it is of the utmost consequence that this convention, in view of the importance of this State being represented *as* a State in the coming convention at Chicago, should, as speedily as possible, finish its work and submit the constitution framed by it to the people for ratification or rejection; and therefore

Be it resolved, That the President shall appoint a committee of two from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be, on and after Thursday, the 5th day of March, to recommend to this convention all bills, ordinances and constitutional articles which should, in the opinion of that committee, be acted upon by the convention; and that no other bills, ordinances or constitutional articles shall be acted upon but those recommended by the committee appointed in pursuance of this resolution.

Tourgee, scallawag, moved to amend by striking out the preamble. The motion prevailed.

Tourgee (thus encourged) moved to strike out the words "two from each congressional district, and substitute the existing committee of sixteen, with the addition of Mr. Rich, the mover of the pending resolution. This motion also prevailed.

Somebody moved to adjourn.

Hobbs, (mangy white) *hobbled* up again and opposed the motion. He said as soon as the convention "got into business, some one would pop up and move to adjourn,

Hobbs subsided, and the motion to adjourn was squelched.

Hood, Egyptian, moved to take up the report of the committee on penal institutions. Carried.

Forkner, rabid Rad, offered a resolution prohibiting debate longer than 15 minutes per tongue. (Rather heavy on the *black tongue!*)

Jones, of Caldwell,
(A worser Rad
Than Stevens Thad.,)

moved a limitation to ten minutes. (Heavier still on *black tongue!*)

Hobbs, the irrepressible scallawag, moved, of course, to lay the motion on the table. He had no idea of being gagged. Some fifteen or twenty resolutions like this were *laying* on the table—and this one ought to go there too.

The rules were suspended.

Tourgee brayed out that the rules could not be suspended.

Forkner, (*Forky-dear!*) said it was understood the convention held two sessions daily. The night had been set apart for the consideration of the relief bill. That matter had been disposed of, and his resolution was clearly new business.

The chair decided against *Forky*.

Sweet-Scented Ashley, ye Pilgrim fey-ther, arose to expatiate on the report upon penal institutions. [Does *he* know anything about their inside economy?] The Pilgrim offered the following as a substitute for the 5th section of the reported ordinance;

"For the prevention and correction of pauperism, the General Assembly is authorized to establish and maintain, or aid in so doing, such institutions for correction and reformation, as may be deemed necessary and practicable."

The animals grew very drowsy under the prosy, nasal, psalm-singing whine of the old Puritan adventurer, and when he at last collapsed, they could not be induced to continue their antics. Kowles, Peck, Ball and Jim Jones hustled the refractory varmints into their respective cages, with the exception of Galloway, gallows-bird from New Hanover, whom they favored with an invitation to fried oysters and whiskey straight with X. P. G. at Joseph's.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

MORNING PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

The North Carolinian of the previous day read and passed round the ring.

French, the bully boy with the big feet, of Bladen, presented a petition from Jimmie Johnsing. Referred to Relief committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

King, of Lenoir, from the committee on contingent expenses, submitted a report recommending that the sum of $934 26 legal tender, be paid William, X. P. G. and Joseph William, *Esqs.* for general laudation of the Smellfungus Mundungus.

Fullings, the delectable "diligit" from Mecklenburg, submitted a report from the committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the claim of Lorenzo Dow Hall to the seat of Mr. Alexander Williams, of Sampson, recommending that Williams (being a respectable white man) be ousted from his seat, and Hall, nigger by brevet, installed therein.

The report was accepted amid much applause from the mongrels.

Twenty grinning gorillas sprang up at once and moved to adopt the report, when Capt. Plato Durham, ever watchful of the varmints, quietly explained to the chair that the rules must be suspended before the report could be adopted.

The Tourgee, *hisself*, thought the report itself asked a suspension of the rules.

The chair evidently thought the Tourgee saw parliamentary "pints" through a glass (of whiskey) darkly, for he announced that the rules would have to be suspended, as the delegate from Cleaveland having objected, no action could be taken.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. Holt, of Orange, presented resolutions in regard to the Late Lamented, *alias* Abe Lincoln, Ex President of the so-called United States, which the clerk had read half through, when Abbott, Quaker, of New Hampshire, Harris, nigger, of Wake, and French, mangy mongrel, of Washington Ci y, D. C., "riz" up and indignantly protested against the further reading of the resolutions.

Harris, nigger, "muv'd" that the resolution be returned.

Capt. Durham said he had nothing to do with the resolution in question, but he claimed the right of Conservatives to offer resolutions when brought in proper shape.

French, the big feet-ist of Bladen, moved to return to owner. Carried.

SPECIAL ORDER—IMMIGRATION.

The report of the committee on immigration was then taken up. The question recurred on the substitute of Candler, the Buncombe booby.

Rich, a w-a-y deown Easter, said the object of the substitute was to create an entirely new office, and since so much had been said in regard to *expenses*, he hoped the substitute would not be accepted.

Candler, the puling Buncombe brat, thought he discerned a decided disposition on the part of the Convention to ignore the matter.

Abbott, New Hampshire Quaker, said it was superlatively superfluous to pass the "substitoot," as the original was already in the constitution.

The Tourgee said it was an immutable fact that wealth flowed into a State from immigration. Something must be done to turn the tide of emigration southwards. [Good Lord, deliver us from any more Tourgees!]

Heaton, of Ohio, whose *forte* is piano-fortes, felt satisfied that we (i. e. Heaton & Co.) are about entering upon a new era in the State. [And what an era it is!] He knew that "lots o' Northern men were a comin' deown South when the Spring time comes Gentle Annie, and the swallows homeward fly."

After the aerial flight of the Heaton spread-eagle,

Hobbs, the mighty "gos-hawk" from Davie, plumed his pinions for a sail in the hazy maze of "highfalutin." He said the dil'git from Guilford had blowed out on this here thing uv immigrashun, and he wernt agwine to set still and stand it any longer. Members on this floor had talked so much about New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Indyany, that as for hisself he be dern'd if he knowed whether he was in North Kalliny or some other Stait. He said as fer immigrashun, that's what's the matter, men. He could go home to his konsistents and tell 'em tha immigrashun had been blowed in this Konvenshun. The people of Davie, by grashus—

Here the ominous minute hand of the Capitol clock pointed to the fatal hour of 12., when the inexorable speaker cruelly announced the Report of the Finance committee in order, thus depriving the "de archives of gravity" of what would doubtless have been the *heaviest* speech of the session.

The report of the committee was taken up and read as a whole, when the Tourgee said he saw no provision for paying the old debts of the State, and moved therefore to substitute the first section of the minority report. He objected to allowing any one to levy a *per capita* tax but the State. He said the first section of the majority report was cumbersome, while the minority section was brief, definite and clear [as mud].

Hobbs, the undeveloped capability from Davie, said he hoped the house would 'scuse him, but he was bound to say something or bust. I am not, said he, a larnt man like Mistur Turgee, but I kin do sum things as well as another.

I say agin, gentlemen—
I'se jest a pore country feller,
I live in a holler
From my writin and spellin
Youd see I am no scholer.
I am not acquainted with
Rethmetic nor grammer,
But I'm customed to handle
The ho, and I kin hammer

the nonsense out'n that Guilford man fore you can articulate Jack Roberson or any other man.

I say, Mistur Turgee are yonens 'posed to counties a levyin uv taxis?

The Tourgee—You bet.

Hobbs—I think Mistur Churman that Mistur Turgee's is not in order.

King, of Lenoir, thought a portion of the tax should go to the support of the poor.

Rodman wished to know what was the effect of the amendment? It was this: it strikes out the first section, which, in my opinion, endangers a principle that ought not to be deserted. He claimed that this was the "signal gun" between "property and numbers." He believed that property should bear its just proportion of tax.

Mr. Pool, little C. C., of Pasquotank, said no one was more opposed to agrarianism than he, yet he could not perceive that the proposed amendment had any tendency in that direction.

Mr. Parker favored the amendment of Mr. Tourgee.

Hood, Egyptian, did not think that a capitation tax of two dollars was out of the way, that being the limit.

Abbott, the gin'ral, did not wish to see the section modified. There must be some revenue to draw upon to support public schools.

Harris, nigger of Wake, could not see the necessity of adopting the substitute, unless the Convention wished to decline making any provision for the support of the poor.

Moore concurred with Mr. Rodman in his remarks.

Congleton, the same old hog-thief, of Carteret, supposed there were 100,000 families, and supposed 75,000 of that number had husbands to support them. He favored the amenement.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, desired to know where one million and a half dollars was to be raised annually? Where is it to come from? Say the poll tax will bring in 200,000. Now can that be thrown away? You say tax property. Well, that will drive men from the State. Let us keep the first article as it is. A moderate poll tax will be necessary. He would like to see taxes raised from one race applied to their education, but any way, we will have to raise a million and a half every year. Where is it to come from if two hundred thousand is taken from the poll.

The question recurred on the substitute, which was lost. Ayes 27, noes 70.

Candler, the Buncombe bi-baby, moved to strike out $2 in the first line and substitute $1.50, which was lost. Ayes 32, noes 73.

Section 2 was read, when French, of Washington, D. C., moved to add "but in no one year shall more than 25 per cent. thereof be applied to the latter purpose." Accepted.

[This section applies to an appropriation for the support of the poor, a capitation tax of 25 per cent., and the balance for educational purposes.

The Tourgee moved to strike out all after "education" in the amendment just accepted.

Hood, Egyptian, said provision should be made here for the support of the poor.

The motion to strike out was lost, and the section adopted.

Section 3 was read, when

Rodman moved to amend by allowing the General Assembly to tax trades, incomes, franchises, and professions. He said the object was to tax theatricals and circuses. Bar-rooms should also be taxed. Gentlemen would be surprised, on examining the Comptroller's report, to see the large amount of revenue coming in by way of taxation in an indirect manner. He insisted that incomes should also be taxed. He would add to the amendment, "provided that no income shall be taxed when the property itself from which the income is derived is taxed."

Heaton endorsed the original section, and thought Mr. Rodman's amendment as entirely unnecessary.

The vote was taken after much debate upon Mr. Rodman's amendment and carried, and the section adopted as amended.

Section 4 was read, the question recurred upon the Tourgee's substitute.

Hobbs, the *rising* member of the Menagerie, moved to substitute "may" for "shall."

King, of Lenoir, favored the amendment and thought it ought to be adopted.

Hobbs—Them's our sentiments.

The Tourgee opposed the proposition.

Heaton, of Ohio, said he believed the word "shall," if incorporated would be as good to the State as $50,000

The motion to strike out was put and decided in the negative.

The Tourgee's substitute to come in between sections 3 and 4, was then adopted. Section 4 was then read, when the substitute of Abbott Quaker, (above given) was deferred, and the section adopted.

Sections 5, 6, and 7 adopted.

The vote upon the adoption of the report as a whole was taken and decided—yeas, 83; nays, 15.

Rich, by consent, an ordinance to amend the charter of the Chatham R. R. Co. Referred.

Finis.

A White Man's Meeting in Wilson.

According to previous notice given, a large number of the conservative citizens of the county met at the court house in the town of Wilson, on Saturday the 29th February, and organized by appointing Dr. J. M. Taylor, chairman, and B. F. Briggs, secretary.

Dr. A. G. Brooks moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting. The chair appointed on the above committee, Dr. A. G. Brooks, Jas. S. Woodard, C. S. McDaniel, Jas. W. Davis, and A. Branch. The committee reported the following, which, on motion, were read and adopted:

Resolved 1*st*. That we most heartily endorse the declaration of principles set forth by the convention of the conservative people of North Carolina, assembled at Raleigh on the 5th and 6th of this month, and that we pledge our best efforts to secure their triumphant success.

Resolved 2d. That we approve of the plan of organization adopted by said convention, and that in pursuance thereof, the chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint five canvassers for the county at large, and three or more for each captain's district in his discretion.

Resolved 3d. That the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to a District Convention, to be held at a time and place hereafter to be designated, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Resolved 4th. That we cheerfully and heartily endorse the nominations made by the State Conservative Executive Committee, for the various State officers to be voted for at the ensuing election; and especially that of the noble and gifted son of the Old North State, Zebulon B. Vance; for Governor. While the committee were preparing their report, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wright and Mahoney, of Goldsboro.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Jas. S. Woodard, A. G. Brooks and B. H. Bardin, were appointed to invite Governor Vance to address the citizens of Wilson county, at such time as may suit his convenience.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as Canvassers, viz:

FOR THE COUNTY AT LARGE.

James S. Woodard, Arthur Barnes, Geo. W. Whitfield, R. W. Singeltary, A. Branch, A. J. Simms.

Wilson District—John T. Barnes, Jas. W. Davis, Willie D. Rountree, Albert Farmer.

Taylor's District—Jona. T. Dew, Jas. Tomlinson, Joshua Barnes.

Joyner's District—J. D. Armstrong, James W. Taylor, R. D. Johnston.

Gardner's District—Jas. Barnes, Wm. Woodard, Thomas H. Bridgers.

Saratoga District—J. J. Bynum, Thomas Gardner, Thomas J. Applewhite.

Stantonsburg District—Wash. Barnes, Andrew J. Moore, Frank Barnes.

Black Creek District—A. G. Brooks, Stephen J. Woodard, A. J. Barefoot.

Cross Road District—Josiah Barnes, Peter L. Barnes, Bunyan Barnes.

Kirby District—D. A. Scott, Simon Barnes, Robert Raper.

Old Field District—Garry Fulghum, Bryant L. Bunn, Josea Peele.

Contentnea District—R. H. Baker, S. D. Boykin, Willie Lamm.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, as delegates to the District convention, viz: J. W. Davis, J. S. Woodard, John T. Barnes, Albert Farmer, Arthur Barnes, John T. Dew, A. Branch, J. W. Taylor, Dr. A. G. Brooks, William Woodard, Jas. R. Barnes, W. C. Ellis, T. J. Gardner, Washington Barnes, Henry Barnes, R. Raper, James Boyett, Garry Fulghum, R. H. Baker, Willie Lamm, R. W. Singeltary, Larry D. Farmer, C. L. Parker, Dr. S. Woodard, B. H. Bardin.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in The Plaindealer, with a request that the North Carolinian and Sentinel, of Raleigh, copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on the second Saturday, being the 14th day of March.

J. M. TAYLOR, *Chairman*.

B. F. BRIGGS, *Secretary*.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(Composed of the Counties of Edgecombe, Wilson, Wayne, Duplin, Onslow, Jones, Lenoir, Carteret, Craven, Greene and Pitt.)

MASS MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE AND NOMINATING CONVENTION FOR CONGRESS, AT GOLDSBORO, N. C., ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF MARCH, 1868.

There will be a Convention of those Delegates chosen by the counties above named to represent them in the Conservative Convention, which assembled at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, (and such additional number of delegates as those counties may appoint,) at Goldsboro on Friday, 20th of March, 1868, to nominate a candidate for Congress and appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

The Executive Committees in the counties are earnestly requested to cause to be enrolled all qualified voters favorable to the Conservative cause, and to use every legitimate and honorable means to reject the Constitution which will be submitted to the people at an early day, and maintain the supremacy of the white race. *In this crisis North Carolina expects every man to do his duty.*

State Exec. Com., 2nd District, { HENRY R. BRYAN, Ch'n. GEORGE V. STRONG. THOS. S. KENAN.

WE are requested to announce that by the request of many friends JOHN A. McDONALD, of Chatham, has consented to become a Candidate to represent this, the Fourth District, in the Congress of the United States.

Feb. 28, 1868. d26-lt&wtd.

BRANCH & HERBERT,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, (Store formerly occupied by Hill, Warren & Co.,) No. 123, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va., will give their personal attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco and all other Produce entrusted to their care, and prompt returns made. Constantly on hand a good supply of Bagging, Rope and Fertilizers. We are prepared to fill orders for the celebrated Arrow Tie for Bailing Cotton.

MILES B. BRANCH, late of Branch, Rives & Co.
J. H. HERBERT, late of Halifax County, N. C.
to Mar 14

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN.

For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.

OUR NOON DISPATCHES.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Chronicle, (Forney's paper,) supports the Mississippi Levee Agent's applican for Yazoo Basin appropriation.

There are two more impeachment articles pending.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend reconstruction officials has become a law by the lapse of ten days.

Great Democratic Gain in Maine.

PORTLAND, March 4.

The Charter election shows a Democratic gain of 386 votes since the Fall elections.

News per Cable.

LONDON, March 4.

Train (the irrepressible, peripatetic George Francis) arrested for debt.

OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

SENATE—The chair submitted a communication from Mr. Chase. Referred to a special committee.

A resolution for the erection of a warehouse at Fortress Monroe, was referred to military committee.

The sergeant-at-arms announced the impeachment managers. They approached the bar, accompanied by the members of the House, and arranged themselves around the back seats. Mr. Colfax sat by Mr. Wade. Mr. Bingham read the articles. Butler's, which quotes largely from the President's most stinging speeches, caused a sensation. The chair said the Senate will take action, and the managers retired.

A resolution admitting to the galleries by tickets was postponed.

A committee of three was appointed to inform the Chief Justice, and conduct him to the Vice President's chair to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Several votes indicated a determination to adhere to the rules, notwithstanding Mr. Chase's letter. Adjourned.

House—Immediately after the meeting of the House, Mr. Jencks proceeded to urge his article declaring impeachment would be incomplete without charging a criminal intent. The previous question failed of a second, and the article was lost. The House then went into committee of the whole to proceed, with the managers, to the Senate to present the articles to that body. The Democratic members remained in their seats. The others formed a procession and paraded to the Senate chamber. After their return the Tennessee contested election case was taken up but postponed. Gen. Grant was directed to report the number of votes cast for and against the Alabama constitution.

The military committee reported a bill for the protection of soldiers and sailors against claim agents. Adjourned.

Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Chief Justice Chase has written to the Senate expressing in a mild and indirect manner his non-concurrence with some of the preliminary proceedings. He holds that when the Senate sits for impeachment trial, it sits unquestionably as a court. The Senate must necessarily receive notice of the intention to impeach from the House, but the organization of Senate into a court should precede the actual announcement of impeachment on the part of the House, and articles of impeachment should only be presented to court of impeachment. No summons or other process should issue except from the organized court, and rules for government of proceedings of the court should be formed only by the court itself. Mr. Chase finds himself unable to come to any conclusion, but adds: I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to contest what its superior wisdom may have directed.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Mr. Wade presided in the Senate to-day. This probably settles the matter as to his voting on the trial.

Farnsworth's telegraph bill contains 15 sections, mostly devoted to the protection of the public from fraud or injustice by companies, agents, operators. The punishment is severe.

The President has recognized Jean Baptiste Lawson, as French consul at Richmond; Adolfus Boder, as Austrian consul at New Orleans; and Alexis Rabert, as consul of the Pontifical States at New Orleans.

The Supreme Court is still engaged with the McCardle case. Trumbull spoke to-day. Dudley Field follows. The Court allows 12 hours to each side.

The Revenue to-day was $1,054,000. Gold in the Treasury $106,250,000.

Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, March 4.

The Convention to-day resolved to adjourn on the 11th. The members received $15,000 this evening, making $40,000 in all. Educational report debated to adjournment.

The Maryland Senatorship.

ANNAPOLIS, March 4.

Four ballots had to-day. The last vote stood Earle, 27; Thomas, 25; rest scattering.

A Miniature Anngola

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 4.

The train was thrown from the track near Gorham. A stove fired the cars. Many passengers badly burned—three fatally.

Maine Democratic Convention.

BANGOR, March 4.

The State Democratic convention sustains the President, favors greenbacks for bonds and Pendleton for President.

Democratic Gains.

NEW YORK, March 4.

The municipal elections generally indicate Democratic gains.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES WANTED.

Call at W. H. Jones & Co.'s Store before you sell. Highest cash prices paid by

J. B. HUNTER,
of the firm of
J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.

Mar5-d1w.

THE HOLDEN RECORD.

Good government, the real welfare of the Republican Party and every conceivable interest of the

"GOOD OLD NORTH STATE"

demand the defeat of

W. W. HOLDEN.

To do this the undersigned calls on every honest man in the State for aid and encouragement.

He will Edit and Publish a Weekly
ILLUSTRATED CAMPAIGN PAPER,
at the low price of

FIFTY CENTS DURING THE CAMPAIGN

in Raleigh, N. C., entitled

THE HOLDEN RECORD.

The first copy of which will be issued the 15th of March next, or earlier, should the cuts be received from New York.

☞ Every voter in the State must have a copy of this paper.

Again, the undersigned calls on every man who loves his country, and is desirous of permanent peace and prosperity, to aid him in hurling from political life forever this miserable clique against the true Republican Interests of the State and Nation. Address

H. H. HELPER,
Feb. 28, 1868—d26,tf Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Fifty Term, 1868.

M. B. Royster *vs.* T. H. Snow—Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

Feb. 28, 1868.—oaw6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions Fifty Term, 1868.

John A. Moore *vs.* James V. Moore, Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Raleigh, for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

feb 28 oaw6w.

PIANO TUNING!

The agent of the firm of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, is now in town, and will be pleased to attend to any business in his line.

All should avail themselves of this rare and reliable opportunity. Orders may be left with Fred Hanson, at the Post Office, or at the Exchange Hotel. F. W. WALTER

Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1868. 25—d3tpd.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in German, French, English and Domestic Fancy Goods, No. 85 Main Street, Norfolk, Va. Combs, Brushes, Fine Jewelry, Perfumery and Toys. Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes, of the best manufactories, always on hand.

to Aug 24.

P. F. PESCUD,

DRUGGIST AND INSURANCE AGENT,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Keeps constantly for sale a complete stock of such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug Store. Also, Garden and Field Seed, the quality and prices of which secure general satisfaction to the most particular and the closest buyers.

He represents

TEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

the ombined capital and assets of which amounts to $6,000,00, and

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

whose assets exceed $17,000,000, at 9 per cent. interest.

The interest has exceeded losses for the past 14 years, and there has been a return of fifty per cent. premium money to Policy Holders for 10 years past. This is more than any other company in the United States can say.

Please call and see me at

MY OLD STAND,

where I may be found, ready and willing to oblige the public.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 1-3m.

MCILWAINE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions and Ready-made Clothing, No. 81 and 83, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Agents for Bradley's Super-Phosphate of Lime, Dealers in No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers.

R. D. MCILWAINE, FRANK POTTS, S. S. Burroughs. to Feb 27

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Landholders who wish to sell Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots or Real Estate of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale. We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JOHN B. GRETTER, General Agent,
to Nov 20 Greensboro, N. C.

ASSETS, $17,000,000 00.

With an income over

$6,500,000 00

Surplus assets, deducting liabilities, over

$4,000,000 00.

The CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1846, and now has over

55,000 POLICIES,

in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.

Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company

Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent, and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death is cancelled by anticipated dividends.

The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.

and no extra charge made, except only where the risk is extra haz

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

☞ The North Carolinian is published every morning in the building North-East corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets—up stairs.

☞ Entrance under the sign of NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY, Book and Job Printers.

CITY AND STATE.

White Men's Meeting in Raleigh.

In response to the call made through the press of the city, one of the largest and most enthusiastic public meetings ever assembled in this city, was held in the Court House last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the State Executive Committee of the white men's party, for Governor and other State officers.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Mr. John C. Palmer as Chairman, and Capt. John C. Gorman Secretary.

The nominations made by the Executive Committee were endorsed by resolution unanimously. Eloquent and stirring speeches were made by Maj. Gales, Col. Russ, Messrs. Charles and Quentin Busbee, J. J. Ferrell, R. C. Badger and M. A. Bledsoe, which were warmly applauded.

The meeting, composed as it was, of a large portion of our most respectable and influential fellow-citizens, exhibited the fact that our people were a unit in opposition to the negro party, and the enthusiasm manifested, and the deep feeling evinced gave evidence that they are fully alive to the necessity of thorough organization, in order to avert the degradation and infamy threatening the State under negro and scalawag rule.

In order to aid more effectually in the defeat of the Negro party, a White Man's Club was organized by the election of Capt. John C. Gorman as President, Capt. J. Q. A. DeCarteret, Vice President, Messrs. J. J. McGuire and A. D. Royster, Secretaries, and Mr. John C. Palmer, Treasurer. The white men of the city are earnestly invited to co-operate.

To your tents O! Israel!

A Most Brutal Murder.

The Old North State, of Tuesday, gives the particulars of one of the most diabolical murders we have ever read of. The murderer was one Young Harris, a negro, residing in Salisbury, and the victim was his step-son, a boy of about 18 years of age. The boy had given Harris some offense, and he was whipped to death by the brute—the punishment extending for more than a week. He was beaten from day to day with switches, paddles, straps and ropes. On Thursday morning Harris began his fiendish work before day, and continued it until he was interrupted by the passing of some school children. When they had gone by, "he went into the kitchen, tied the young man by the feet, threw the rope over a joist log, and hauled him up, in that position, his hands barely touching the floor." He began the punishment, and the result was death.

The family was preparing the corpse for burial, but information of the deed having reached some of the white citizens of the neighborhood, they went to the house, insisted upon examining the body, and found sufficient evidence of ill-treatment to demand an inquest. The facts were then elicited from the members of Harris' family.

Harris is a negro of some information. He can read and write, and is both a doctor and a preacher for his race. He has been arrested and committed to jail to await trial.

"The Land We Love"

The March number of this thoroughly Southern magazine is before us. It contains seventeen articles, from able writers, representing eight Southern States. Among the poetic contributions, in this number, are Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, Dr. F. O. Ticknor, Judge A. J. Requier and J. Augustine Signaigo. Among the prose writers are, Rev. Dr. Dabney, Miss Porter, Gen. Hodge, Hon. H. W. Ravenel, T. C. DeLeon, &c. Soldiers will feel an interest in the two military articles in this number, the lovers of fiction in the two thrilling stories, agriculturalists in the article on Japan clover, literary men in the article on Mr. Dickens' readings, and the whole country in the account of the burning of Columbia.

We have barely had time to give this number a hasty examination, but even this has assured us that it fully equals the best of its many valuable and interesting predecessors.

An Appeal to the Benevolent.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. Dr. Sears, Agent of the Peabody Fund, is in our city, and proposes to contribute $1,000 from this fund for the education of WHITE children, provided the further sum of $1500 be contributed by our citizens for the same object.

It is proposed to distribute the fund *pro rata* among existing schools, and a committee will be appointed by the Mayor and Commissioners to call upon our citizens for contributions necessary to secure the donation tendered. Newbern received a like offer and promptly made it available by a cheerful compliance with the conditions proposed. We doubt not that our people will also make a liberal response to this liberal proposition.

Personal.

Capt. J. B. Hunter, of the enterprising firm of J. B. Hunter & Co., Portsmouth, Va., who has recently expended over $160,000 in North Carolina for cotton, returned to our city yesterday.—Capt. H. is still in the market, and parties who may have the great staple to dispose of, would do well to give him a call at the house of W. H. Jones & Co., where he has established his headquarters for a few days.

Messrs. F. B. Satterthwaite, Thomas Sparrow, Joseph B. Stickney, John C. Gorham and Edw. S. Marsh, canvassers for the county of Beaufort, have issued a stirring address to the people of that county, inviting them to assemble in mass meeting at Washington, on the 18th instant, for organization and for placing in nomination suitable candidates for the various county offices.

The Radicals of Beaufort held a meeting some days since. During the absence of the committee on resolutions they invited Mr. F. B. Satterthwaite, who, with several other Conservatives, was present, to address them. Mr. Satterthwaite complied, greatly to the dissatisfaction of Col. Sam Carrow, a defeated aspirant for State Auditor, who is the leader of the Rads in that county.

There are forty-five North Carolinians at the Washington Medical University, Baltimore, Md.

The jewelry store of Messrs. Robbins & Charlotte, in Beaufort, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th ult. Their entire stock was lost. The stores of F. P. Whitney, L. W. Martin and G. W. Taylor were on fire at different times, but were saved by the exertions of the fire company.

Samuel Bailey, of Davie county, who was indicted for the murder of Dick Womble, a negro, was placed on trial at the spring term of the Superior court last week. The evidence for the prosecution established the fact that he acted strictly in self-defence, and he was acquitted.

The white men of the county of Jones will meet at Trenton on Monday, to make preparations for a vigorous canvass of the county. Henry R. Bryan, Esq., of the District Committee, and other distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting.

A communication in the Goldsboro News recommends Jesse W. Edmundson, Esq., for election to the office of Superior Court Clerk for the county of Wayne. Mr. Edmundson is a young lawyer of much ability and would make a capital officer.

George G. Hull, Esq., has taken possession of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad as receiver. The road will be operated as usual, the receipts going into the hands of Mr. Hull.

The Wilmington Star suggests the nomination of Daniel B. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, as the white man's candidate for Congress from the 3d district.

Some villain took advantage of the absence of the Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, of Goldsboro, to enter his dwelling and steal therefrom several valuable articles of wearing apparel.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

On Saturday, in the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Boutwell, from the impeachment committee, reported the following articles of impeachment:

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirement of the constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been theretofore duly appointed and commissioned, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, as such Secretary, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and during the recess of said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the twelfth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterwards on the thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.—Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication.

You will transfer to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, who has been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of the constitution of the United State, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 2. That on said twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and in violation of the consitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Article 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, issued an order in writing to Lorenzo Thomas, who had been theretofore appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, as such Secretary, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and during the recess of said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the twelfth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterwards on the thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.—Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication.

You will transfer to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, who has been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and his oath of office, in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent, by intimidation and threats, to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the constitution of the United States and of the provisions of an act entitled "an act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit was guilty of a high crime in office.

Article 5. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and on divers other days and times in said year, before the twenty-eighth day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, did attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 6. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

Article 7. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and on divers other days in said year, before the twenty-eighth day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867; and in pursuance of said conspiracy did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War under the laws of the United States, from holding said office to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard the act entitled an "Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 9. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in writing, in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—Sir: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 10. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the constitution and the laws of Congress duly enacted, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States did bring before himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a major general by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such commander-in-chief, declare to and instruct said Emory that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the general of the army, and, in case of his disability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the commission of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the government and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the general of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same, and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation, or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The White Man's Ticket!

For Governor:
ZEBULON B. VANCE.

For Lieutenant Governor:
EDWARD D. HALL.
of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
SION H. ROGERS,
of Wake.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON,
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
REV. B. CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
of Greene.

For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Public Treasurer:
KEMP P. BATTLE,
of Wake.

For Chief Justice of North Carolina:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
(and if the number be increased to five,)
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

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DAVID A. BARNES,
of Northampton.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District;
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

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COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—Noon.

Cotton active; the market excited and the staple rapidly advancing. Transactions very heavy. Prices advanced fully ½ since opening. Uplands on spot and to arrive 9½; Orleans 9¾. Sales 2,5000 bales.

NEW YORK, March 4—P. M.

Sterling 9¼. Gold 41. Pork firm. Lard 15@16¼. Cotton 1c better, i. e. 24@24½. Spirits turpentine firm at 71½@72½. Rosin very firm—strained common, $3.35.

WILMINGTON, March 4.

Spts. turpentine advanced to 66. Rosins weak, Strained and No. 2, $2.40; No. 1, $2.60. Cotton advanced—middling 24. Tar firm at $2.30.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Cotton more active and advanced. Sales of 6000 bales at 25. Flour, State 8.00@10.60; Southern 9.60@14.75. Mess Pork—new, $25; old, 23.50. Lard unchanged. Spts. Turpentine 72a73. Rosin 3.25a7. Gold 40¾. North Carolina bonds 61½.

BALTIMORE, March 4.

Cotton very firm at 25. Flour quiet and unchanged.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Reported by
Douglas Bell, Grocer & Com. Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Apples,	6.50@8.00
Bacon, Country	16@21
" Baltimore	15@17
Beef on Hoof	10@15
" Nett	10@20
Butter	30@50
Cotton	15@16
Corn	$1.30@1.35
Coffee	24@50
Eggs	20@25
Flour	12@18
Fodder	1.25@1.50
Guano	$100@$110 per ton
Herrings	$6@$9
Hides—Green	8c per lb
" Dry	12½@15
Hay	75@$1.00
Lard	18@20
Meal	1.35@1.50
Molasses	55@$1.00
Mullets, per barrel,	8.00@00.00
Nails	7½@10
Onions,	8.50@10.50
Potatoes—Irish	6.50@7.00
" Sweet,	75@1.00
Peas	1.50@1.75
Rags	4½@5
Salt	3.00@4.25
Sugar	12 @19½
Tea	$2.00@$2.25
Tallow	10@12½
Vinegar	40@75
Whiskey	2.25@$3.00

MONEY MARKET.

Reported by
John G. Williams & Company, Bankers,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Gold,	128
Silver,	133
Exchange on New York,	¼
Old Coupons,	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons,	93
Old Sixes,	53

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina,	50
" Cape Fear,	27
" Charlotte,	29
" Lexington,	Old 19, New 10
Graham,	24
" Roxborough,	60
" Wadesborough,	25½
" Thomasville,	55
" Wilmington,	26
" Commerce,	17
" Washington,	8
" Fayetteville,	11
" Clarendon,	4
" Yanceyville,	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	38
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough,	12@27
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	26
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	65
Greensborough Mutual,	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20

STOCKS:

Raleigh & Gaston R. R.	38@40
Raleigh Gas Light Co.	125
Raleigh Nat. Bank	100
North Carolina R. R.	25 nominal

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No. 11 MARKET SQUARE, Norfolk, Va. to Aug. 21

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E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. RING, M. D.,
S. WOODARD, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.
January 11th, 1868.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE WORST CASES OF SCROFULA. READ THE STATEMENT BELOW, AND DESPAIR NOT.

WILSON COUNTY, Sept. 10, 1867.

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Yours, with respect and gratitude,
W. W. BURNETT.

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J. B. DANIEL.

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THOMAS THORN.
Greene county, August 14, 1867.

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by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous Engravings. Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.
Jan 30,-tf

HATCH, ESTES, & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, No. 132 Front Street, Corner of Pine, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and Naval Stores solicited.

BALTIMORE.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
246 West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

Weigh, Lock, R. R. Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Dormant, Warehouse, Platform, Counter, Union, Family, Butchers Druggists, Jewelers, and Bank Scales.

Over one hundred modifications, adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

A uniform standard of weights, nd a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
--oct 30.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL IS LEFFEL'S Patent Double American Turbine, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.
Send for a circular. to may 4.

THE CHOICEST AND OLDEST WINE GROWN IN THE STATE.

Joseph Taylor & Co, California Wines, Brandies and Wine Bitters, the Pure Juice of the Grape. No. 4 North Street, Baltimore, Md
to nov 9.

CEMETERY NOTICE.—Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, of Italian and American Marble, of new and beautiful design, always on hand at GADDESS BROS., Steam Marble Works, Corner Sharp and German streets, Baltimore, Md. to oct 23.

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Leffel's Patent American Double Turbine Water-Wheel, Portable Grist Mills, Roberts' Burr Regulator, Flouring Mill Machinery, Cotton Screws, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.
to may 4.

A. M'CLEISH. N. F. RIVES. J. W. KERR.

McCLEISH, RIVES & CO.,

United States Bonded Warehouse, Cotton Factors, Tobacco and General Commission Merchants, No 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.
☞ Strict personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Lumber, &c., and to the execution of orders for Merchants generally. to mar 14.

HUGH MACNAIR,

With Phillips and Maitland, General Commission Merchants, 26 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Maryland.

B. F. PHILLIPS. BURGUINE MAITLAND

Refer to Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Tarboro', N. C. J. J. B. Pender, Esq., Tarboro', N. C.; Dr. Thos D. Hogg, Raleigh, N. C.···· to may 29.

WILLIAM MANN,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of American Clocks, and Manufacturer of Mahogany, Rosewood and Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, N. E. Corner Charles and Lombard Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A large and varied assortment of Toilet Boxes, Work Boxes, Portable Desks and Clock Trimmings, always on hand. --1sep 14.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. MOORE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 4 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
—sep 14.

CUSHINGS & MEDAIRY,

Book, Paper and Stationery House, No. 6 North Howard Street, (Opposite the Howard House,) Baltimore, Maryland. Merchants' Account Books and Printing executed to order.

JOHN CUSHING. RICHARD C. CUSHING.
JACOB MEDAIRY. FRANCIS C. CUSHING.
to sept 14.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS,

No. 222 Baltimore Street, near Charles, Baltimore, Md., Importers of Coach, Wagon and Saddlery Hardware, Harness Materials, Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, Bows, Shafts, Axles, Springs, Enameled and Patent Canvass, Enameled Dash and Collar Leather, Coach Varnish, Japan and Leather Varnish, Harness Oil, Blacking, Axle Grease, Carriage Bolts, Bands, Oil Cloth, Buckles, Terrets, Hooks, Bitts, Ornaments, Hames, Lace, Fringes, &c., all at the lowest price.
to may 28.

M. WARNER HEWES. HENRY W. WARNER.

HEWES & WARNER,

General Commission Merchants, for the sale of Cotton, Seed and Country Produce, and Agents for How's New Jersey Nursery, 18 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Refer to National Mechanics' Bank, and Worthington & Lewis, Publishers American Farmer.
to mar 14.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Over 300,000 Sold. Are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, Army Clothing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Linen and Cotton goods, with silk, cotton linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed. Sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

W. MERRELL, Agent,
214 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
to sep7w.

40 YEARS.

Deems' Southern Hepatic Pills, are made and sold by the discoverer, that old and well-tried remedy for all diseases caused by *DISEASED LIVER*, which is attended with all the symptoms of Consumptions. In 1825 the Discoverer was reduced to a mere skeleton, and was pronounced by three of the most skillful physicians of one of our largest cities, to be in an advanced stage of Consumption, and beyond cure. He then began to try experiments on himself, and after many efforts discovered (by the help of an Indian) the remedy which wrought in him a perfect cure. He is now in the 78th year of his age, and at this advanced stage of life retains an excellent constitution. In 32 years itinerating in the ministry, he has seen more than a thousand persons, who were given up to die of Consumption as beyond cure, dragging out a miserable existence, not knowing what ailed them, they were cured by these Hepatic Pills, and afterwards enjoyed the most perfect health.

There is in these Pills a peculiar combination with an article which has probably never before been used as a medicine. They are highly strengthening, and mild in their action on the bowels. In the preparation of these very superior and excellent Pills, no cost or trouble is spared to insure the greatest possible degree of perfection, in point of utility, excellence and comfort; the advantage in these Pills, therefore, is that a cure must be radical and complete, without the necessity of incorporating such drugs into our Pills as to break down the system in one part to remove the disease in another, and leave the patient to groan under worse diseases than heretofore. Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been used so extensively, they need no recommendation, their merits are so well known by their results, which has given them a reputation that has brought them into great demand. They are therefore destined to be, at no distant day, the only remedy recognized and used by the people where billious diseases are so prevalent.

They can be sent to any point in the United States by mail or express.

Price:—25 cents per box, $2 50 per doz. By the gross, $18. The cash must either accompany the order for the Medicine, or it will be sent C. O. D. Address G. W. DEEMS,
tf 98 Calhoun street, Baltimore, Md.

WILMINGTON.

HAAS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Men and Boy's Clothing, Front Street, near Market, (Hedrick & Ryan's old Stand,) Wilmington, N. C.
Manufactory 830 Market St., Philadelphia.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c. Clothing made to order. to July 27.

J. VAN SICKLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. to jan'y 2.

GEORGE A. PECK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Agricultural Implements, &c., No. 15 S. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nails—all numbers,
Hollow-ware, Cutlery,
Axes—Club, Timber and Boxing.
Plows—Nos 6, 10, 11, 45, 50, 55, 60, Eagle A. & O.
Feed Cutters, Cornshellers.
Together with a full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Files, &c, which I offer very low to cash buyers.
to jan. 22.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

Great Reduction in Prices to Cash Buyers! The Largest and best assortment and stock in the State. Cotton and Naval Stores taken in Exchange for Goods Geo. Z. French,
10 South Front Street,
to Jan 29. Wilmington, N. C.

COX, PARMALEE & DIVINE,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in Flanner's Building, North Water Street, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot.
R. M. Cox.
Chas. Parmalee.
to April 9. John F. Divine.

D. A. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Shades, etc.—Knock-Down Furniture, for Country Trade, at the lowest prices. Doors, Sash and Blinds, in great variety, always on hand. Houses papered at the shortest notice. North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. to mar 20.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants, and Importers of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, Wilmington, N. C.
Will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care, and make liberal cash advances on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and other country Produce for sale or shipment.
All Consignments covered by Insurance from date of shipment.
Agents for E. F. Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime.
Agents for Dupont's Powder.
to March 6.

ASSETS, $17,000,000 00.

With an income over

$6,500,000 00

Surplus assets, deducting liabilities, over

$6,000,000 00.

The CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1846, and now has over
55,000 POLICIES,
in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.

Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company.

Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent, and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death is cancelled by anticipated dividends.

The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.

and no extra charge made, except only where the risk is extra hazardous;

No Notes are required after the fourth year - Dividends paying half the premium thereafter,

No Deduction of Notes—No Assessment.

Assurance can be effected in all the forms desired.

SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent N. C.,
Raleigh.
Jan. 30-tf.

THE INDICATOR,

A Weekly twenty-eight column paper, devoted to Literature, Morality, Politics, Agriculture and General News, is published at Warrenton, N. C.

Rev. T. B. KINGSBURY.....Editor.
W. F. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

1. It contains excellent literary selections from the best European and American sources.
2. It furnishes good matter from leading agricultural journals.
3. It gives the latest market reports, including Liverpool, New York, Baltimore, Petersburg and Norfolk.
4. It contains a good deal of interesting news matter, embracing political, personal and scientific.
5. It pays special attention to the publication of important current State items.
6. In politics, it is thoroughly independent, and is devoted to the best interests of the South. It is a white man's paper.

Price $3 a year; $1.50 for six months.
Feb22-tf

EXCELSIOR!

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Exhibits Assets to the 1st January 1868,

$8,000,000.

While the Annual Income for the year closed reachen $5,000,000, and 16,000 New Policies Issued.

THE ÆTNA was Chartered in 1819, and is an Old and Reliable Institution, and has no superior.

Losses Paid in the last Forty-seven years, over $17,485,894 71.

This Company pays losses promptly. Has no restriction to travelling or residing in any part of the United States. Is paying an

ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 50 PER CENT.

to her members. No other Company has lower rates, or gives any "peculiar advantages" in reality.

Office of the Agency, over the store of Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co. Those contemplating Insurance will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber.

Dr. W. H. McKee, Examining Physician, W. H. CROW, Gen'l Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan30-1m.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS. The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof,) Floor Oil Cloths, [one Manufacturer having used 5000 lbs. the past year,] and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address
DANIEL BIDWELL,
to May 9 254 Pearl Street, N. Y.

HO FOR WATSON'S GALLERY.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, Gems, &c., &c., all executed with neatness and dispatch; also old Daguerreotypes copied and colored to Nature. J. W. WATSON,
Feb 17-tf Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C.

NORFOLK.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS!

Get the best. The UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER, - Horace L. Emery's Patent. Manufactured exclusively by

HORACE L. EMERY & SON,
Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.
☞ Send for a Circular.

WARREN & WOODHOUSE, Agents,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 8 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Warren's celebrated
COMBINED COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and VEGETABLE PLOW,
IRON TURNER PLOW AND SCRAPER,
Patented June 18th, 1867.
This is the greatest labor saving implement, for its cost, yet offered to the planter.

Agents for Bickford & Huffman's world renowned WHEAT DRILL, with GUANO AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT, and for F. F. SMITH'S Patent Cast CAST STEEL PLOW.
For circulars or information, address
WARREN & WOODHOUSE,
to Aug. 24 Norfolk, Va.

J. D. GALE,

Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Wagon Material, Iron, &c.
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

Having purchased of Messrs. E. J. GRIFFITH & CO., their entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., and adding thereto by recent purchases from first hands, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now prepared to fill their order on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city, and solicit a share of their patronage.
☞ GIVE ME A CALL.
J. D. GALE,
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Sign of the Pad-Lock, Norfolk, Va.

The undersigned have this day sold to Mr. Jas. D. Gale, their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., at No. 17 East Side Market Square. In retiring from the retail trade, they return hearty thanks to their friends for the substantial evidences of their good will, and ask for their successor the same kind consideration and regard.
E. J. GRIFFITH & CO.
to Aug. 24.

A. WRENN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Carriages, Harness and Saddlery, No. 13 Union Street, Norfolk Va.
We keep constantly on hand a large number of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, etc.
We will sell open Buggies from $145 to $225. Top Buggies from $210 to $325. Rockaways from $165 to $300.
Our stock of Carriage Material is likewise very large and complete, such as Springs, Axels, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Bolts, Bands, Trimmings, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please, and to which we particularly invite the attention of country dealers. We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.
to March 16.

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.
A supply of Pure Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand.
W. H. Cheek.
W. E. Capehart.
C. Capehart.
to May 24.

BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, 16 West Main Street, next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.
L. Berkley.
W. M. Millar.
J. W. Grandy.
to May 24. Formerly of N. C.

LATEST NEWS TO THE FARMERS OF North Carolina.

Your attention is called to my large stock of Agricultural Implements, Iron Steel, &c., &c.
Corn and Cotton Planters, Corn Shellers, Hay, Shuck and Corn Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Plows, of every kind, Harrows and Cultivators, Spades, Shovels
Forks, Brier Hooks,
Iron Axles, Springs,
Cart & Wagon
Boxes, &c.

I call particular attention to Billup's Centreboard Cotton Scraper, and to Billup's Dixie Plow. The first is warranted to be the best Scraper ever yet invented, and the Farmers are requested to test its merits in connection with any other kind. The Dixie Plow is freer from choking than any other yet made; will pass through the ground with less power, and do better work than any other kind. This is no vain boast. 'Tis easy to claim superiority; hence I ask a trial.

If Farmers are not satisfied, the money will be refunded.

C. BILLUPS.
Agricultural Implements, Seed, Iron and Steel Warehouse No. 11 W. Water Street, Norfolk.
Jan. 30-tf.

DAVIS & BROTHER,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soaps, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House.
Any consignment will have especial attention.
No. 24 Roanoke Dock, Norfolk, Va.
to April 17.

RICHMOND.

ALLAN & JOHNSON,

SEED GROWERS AND DEALERS,

1506 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Descriptive Catalogues for Spring of 1868 now ready, and will be forwarded to any one applying for them.

Particular attention paid to sending SEEDS BY MAIL.

Upon the receipt of Catalogue price, we will forward any Seeds ordered, and guarantee their safe delivery. For PEAS, BEANS, CORN, and other heavy Seeds, 8 cents per lb. must be added to the remittance to pay postage.

There is special Postal arrangement for transmitting seeds by mail, and for all packages not weighing over four pounds it is the safest and most expeditious way of obtaining them. Larger quantities will be forwarded according to instructions.

Remittances by check payable to order, by Post Office draft, or in registered letters are at our risk.

Send for Catalogues, and address
ALLAN & JOHNSON,
Box 438, Richmond, Va.
To February 22.

ETTINGER & EDMOND,

Established in October, 1850, manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills, Steam Fire Engines, Mill Work, Castings, of all kinds, Tobacco Fixtures and Railroad Works.
Cary Street, below Fifteenth, Richmond, Va.
to March 1

EDUCATIONAL.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebanesville, N. C.
The Spring Term of the Session of 1868 begin March 4th
Course of Instruction:—Classical, Mathematical and Commercial. Address
to March 1. Col. Wm. Bingham.

TEACHERS.—Two young ladies of good family educated at Salem, North Carolina, with one year's experience in teaching, wish situations as teachers in private families or public institutions. They can teach the English branches, Music, and the rudiments of French and Latin. Apply to Mrs. M. E. Phillips, Jackson, Northampton county, N. C. i-1-5t.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL,

Warren County, N. C.
The Sixth Session of this School will commence January 16th, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION.

Classics, $25 00
Elementary Branches, 20 00
Board, (including everything except lights and towels,) 80 00
Terms: One half in advance, the remainder at the close of the Session.
No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.
Pupils are requested to be present at the commencement of the Session.
Location healthy; neighborhood pleasant.
☞ Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested. Address,
JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
Or, Rev. C. M. Cook,
to July 1. Warrenton, N. C.

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY,

AT WILSON, N. C.

FACULTY:

Rev. William Hooper, Belles Lettres, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. J. DeBernière Hooper, Languages and English Criticism. Thos C. Hooper, Mathematics and Natural Science Richard Goerdeler, Music.
The Boarding Department will be conducted by one of the Principals.
For particular information, apply to
Messrs. HOOPER, Principals.

The business concerns of the Seminary are in the hands of J. DeB. HOOPER,
to Proprietor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A situation as teacher of the higher English branches, by a young lady with ten years' experience in teaching. Would be glad of a situation as an assistant in an Academy, or of a neighborhood school, or family school. She brings good testimonials as an excellent teacher, and of one who is apt to teach, and whose heart is in the work. Will accept a salary suitable to the times, as she is without a home or parent to assist her.
Apply immediately for name and address at
Jan 22, tf. THIS OFFICE.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Spring Session will open on Monday, the 17th of February, and continue twenty weeks. Board and tuition, exclusive of lights and washing, $95 per session of twenty weeks. Pupils will be charged only from time of entrance. No deduction from tuition will be allowed, except in cases of protracted sickness. We have a corps of experienced and successful teachers. Ornamental Branches and Music moderate. For particulars, address E. W. ADAMS,
i-1-doaw till mar 1. President.

BOARDING HOUSE IN FRANKLINTON.

The Schools, both Male and Female, will soon commence, and I am prepared to furnish every convenience and accommonation for 10 or 12 boarders, usually found in a first class boarding house. Terms—$12½ per month—half in advance. For further particulars, address
MRS. ANN COGGIN,
tf Franklinton, N. C.

WILSON MALE ACADEMY,

WILSON, N. C.
The Spring Session will begin on the second Monday in January. Address
G. W. Arrington,
to Principal.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

The Seaboard Inland Air Line, Via Portsmouth, Va., is now prepared to ship Spirits Turpentine to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, its steamers having bern arranged for that purpose.
This Air Line Route, from the fact of its avoiding transshipment from one Steamer to another, to which other lines are subject, and being the direct line between the Carolinas and the Northern Cities, with daily communication to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and to Boston a Steamer every five days, offers great facilities for shipping, and is in advance of all other routes from three to five days and at as low rates.
In shipping from the Northern Cities, or from Carolina, be careful to ship via Portsmouth, and by the Steamship Lines connecting with and forming part of this Route.
From Boston, Merchants and Miner's Line, E. Sampson, Agent, end Central Wharf.
From New York, Old Dominion Steamship Company, Pier 37, North river, M. L. McCready President, Office 187 Greenwich street.
From Philadelphia, Clyde Steamers, 14 South Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.
Annamessic Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, J. L. Wilson, Agent.
From Baltimore, Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Dock, R. L. Poor, Agent.
All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, promptly settled by applying to
Jas. McCarrick, Trace Agent,
Seaboard Inland Air Line, Portsmouth, Va.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line, having been consolidated under one Management from Weldon to Baltimore, offer greater facilities to shippers of freight to and from Baltimore than any other line, and guarantees safety of freight and prompt settlement of all claims.
E. G. Gmo,
Sup't Trans'n, S. & R. R.
W. C. Smith, Supt' Bay Line Steamers.
to Mar 4

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!

Chas. M. Stieff, Manufacturer of 1st Premium Grand and Square Pianos, Factories, 84 and 86 Camden St., and 45 and 47 Perry St. Office and Wareroom, No. 7 N. Liberty St., above Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
All of our Pianos are of the New Style, with the Agraffe Treble and Ivory Fronts, and have all the latest improvements. Warranted for five years.
Second Hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand from $50 to $300.
I respectfully refer to the following persons who have our Pianos in use:
Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robt. Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. F. Mercer, Weeks B. Parker, James R. Thigpen, John W. Johnson, A. Braswell, Dr. G. C. Sugg, Mrs. M. M. Oates and John Thorp, of Edgecombe; G. A. Selby, Wilson, N. C., and Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell Springs, N. C.
A call is solicited. Terms liberal. tf.

OLD HOUSE KEEPERS, NEW BEGINNERS, and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases of CORTLAN & CO., 216 and 218 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., who import and manufacture the Goods offered by them, and are therefore enabled to sell them at the lowest possible prices.
Housekeeping Articles of every description, from the most ordinary of Kitchen Utensils, to the richest Table and Parlor Ornaments.

CORTLAN & CO.,
Importers of Family Hardware, Plated Goods, China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Fancy Ornaments, Table Cutlery, &c.;
Manufacturers of Block Tin, Japanned Wares, &c., and
Dealers in Wooden Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Mats, &c., &c. [to sep 7.
Baltimore, Md.

NORFOLK.

FURNITURE,

CARPETINGS, PAPER-HANGINGS,
CHAIRS, BEDDING,
OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS, RUGS,
WINDOW SHADES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

S. A. STEVENS,

Johnson's Hall,
MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

We call special attention to our Fine Stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
CORNICES AND CURTAIN GOODS.
Our stock of the above goods is one of the most
COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE
South of New York. It embraces all grades and the most
RECENT STYLES.
Our prices are as low as can be purchased North, and we most respectfully solicit a call. We hold out extra inducements to Country Merchants, and we can fill orders on the most accommodating terms.

OUR CARPET AND OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT

is on the lower floor—our store being 30 feet wide and 175 feet deep, and our stock comprises all grades of goods in this line, from the very cheapest Domestic to the very finest Brussels or Velvet Carpeting. We can offer especial inducements to Merchants—we will sell Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., as low as any house in the country. We have our goods manufactured especially for us with particular regard to the style and quality best suited to our trade.

Our stock of
FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTH
is the finest in this State. We have constantly on hand all widths, from 18 inches wide to 24 feet wide.

OUR FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS

are on the second floor. Our main room is the Hall, which is the handsomest and largest exhibition room in the South. It is 150 feet long by 60 feet wide. There we display the greatest variety of Household Furniture to be found South of Philadelphia, and we guarantee to compete in price, style and quality of work with any house in the country.

We call especial notice to our
PAPER-HANGING AND WINDOW SHADE DEPARTMENT.
We are constantly in receipt of all the west designs of both Foreign and Domestic Papers.

BORDERS AND FIRE SCREENS, SHADES,
constantly on hand and made to order.

Our facilities for business are unsurpassed by any house, either North or South, and we invite the attention of housekeepers and the trade to our establishment, as we feel confident they will not fail to satisfy themselves that the above goods can be purchased on as favorable terms as at the North. Very Respectfully,
S. A. STEVENS,
Johnson's Hall, Main St., Norfolk, Va.
to July 24.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. We have completed our Stock of China, Glass and Queensware for the Fall Trade, and are now ready to offer inducements to the Merchants of North Carolina to buy their supplies in Norfolk. We are prepared to sell as low as similar goods can be bought in any market North of us, thereby saving the cost of freight, and avoiding the risk of breakage by frequent handling. We invite the trade to call and see us. Martin & Rogers,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, No. 37 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN VINDICATOR.

On or before the 1st of March, prox., the undersigned will commence the publication of a weekly newspaper bearing the above title, in the town of Rutherfordton, N. C.
The Western Vindicator, as its name signifies, will be devoted to the support of Western interests and the dissemination of useful intelligence, selected with especial reference to the wants of the section it will labor to represent.
Politically, it will, for the present, adhere to no party organization; but will give a cheerful support to all measures looking to the speedy restoration of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution *intact*, the supremacy of the white race, and the perpetuity of Republican liberty in America.
The "Vindicator" will have a larger circulation in Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland counties than any other newspaper. Advertising rates low.
Terms—$2 per annum.
Feb 11-tf. R. A. SHOTWELL,
Rutherfordton, N. C.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

INCORPORATED IN MAY, 1819.

ASSETS, on *January 1st*, 1868, $8,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME FOR THE YEAR PAST, $5,000,000.

NEW POLICIES ISSUED IN 1867 *WAS* 16,000.

THIS OLD AND WELL-TRIED INSTITUTION IS COMMENDED TO THE CONFIDENCE OF the American people by the fact that during its entire history all of its contracts and payment of losses has been promptly and honorably paid to the amount of $17,485,894 71, and notwithstanding this large amount paid, the Company has now more than One Million of Dollars above liabilities, and are paying back to her members 50 per cent. dividends. And what has been done in the past can this secure confidence for the future. No Company whatever does more or better for its members than the Ætna. Those contemplating this mode of providing for their loved ones will find it to their interest to call at the Office, over the store of Messrs. Tucker & Co.

WM. H. CROW, General Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. W. H. McKEE, Examining Physician.
February 15, 1868. 15-dtf

RALEIGH.

JOHN NICHOLS.
JOHN C. GORMAN. JOHN B. NEATHERY.

NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY,

PRACTICAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BINDERS AND

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The proprietors of this popular establishment (one of the most complete in the south) give their entire attention to the prompt and artistic execution of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Their stock of

PLAIN AND FANCY PAPERS, CARD

&c., is large and varied, and having been purchased at wholesale prices, for cash, can be furnished their patrons much cheaper than the same material can be bought from retail dealers.

ATTORNEYS,
CONSTABLES,
CLERKS,
and SHERIFFS

furnished at short notice with BLANKS of every description; also

MINUTE DOCKETS,
TRIAL DOCKETS,
EXECUTION DOCKETS,
MARRIAGE REGISTERS,
ADMINISTRATOR'S BOND BOOKS,
GUARDIAN BOND BOOKS,
TAX BOOKS, &c., &c.,

Ruled to any patern and Bound to order.

SCHOOL and COLLEGE CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS, REPORTS, DIPLOMAS
etc., gotten up in a tasty style.

OLD BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MUSIC,
PERIODICALS,
LAW REPORT, etc.,

Bound in any style.

☞ Publishers and Agents for the sale of BATTLE'S DIGEST and PHILLIPS' SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

PLUTO.

The origin of MINT JULEP,

Being the sad Story and Lamentable fate of the fair Minthe.

A HUMOROUS POEM.

A few copies of this popular Poem still on hand.

Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of FIFTY CENTS.

NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY,
jul .12—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

PETERSBURG.

COCKADE MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, Sycamore Street, (opposite Gee, Peace,) Petersburg, Va.
The undersigned would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received from the people of North Carolina, and would respectfully inform them that he has constantly on hand a varied assortment of Grave Stones of the finest material and workmanship at low prices.
Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
Also deals in Iron and Wire Railings.
☞ A deduction of 10 per cent. on grave stones for Confederate soldiers.
to May 1 Chas. M. Watson.

B. D. EVANS, (successor to Evans & Godwin) Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, of the most approved patterns. I have just returned from the foundries, where I selected my Stoves in person, and from a long experience in the business, flatter myself that I can give satisfaction. In a few days I shall have a new Stove, and the best ever offered in this market.
The Great Doty Washing Machine is still the wonder and admiration of all. Send your orders early.
Persons indebted to the late firm must settle as much longer indulgence cannot be given.
jan 30 tf D. D. Evans.

TODD, PUGH & CO.,

General Grocers & Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.
Cotton Planters furnished with Bagging and Rope on liberal terms, payable out of the cotton crop.
We are agents for the celebrated Arrow Tie and Painted Iron Band, for baling cotton.
Twenty tons on hand, ready for delivery.
We are also agents for Woolston's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate of Lime.
Bagging and Rope of the best quality always on hand. tf

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large and well assorted stock of House Furnishing Goods, such as Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Goods, Lace Curtains, Gimps and Tassels, Window Cornices, and Curtain Bands. Hair and Shuck Mattresses always on hand and made to order. Rooms papered at the shortest notice.
Our prices are as low as can be purchased at the North, and we most respectfully solicit a call.
J. M. Whitehurst,
63 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
to Oct 16 Opposite the Court House.

HENRY T. ALLEY,

Confectioner, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fruits, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Toys, &c., 130 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Weddings and Parties furnished in the most approved style. to sep 14

C. C. VINCENT,

Coppersmith, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, Plumming, Roofing, &c. Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and House Furnishing Goods, No. 20, Old Street, Petersburg, Va.
to Sept 14

MARTIN & TANNAHILL,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va. Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat &c., will have prompt and faithful personal attention. Orders for goods filled at reasonable prices for cash or to punctual customers.
ROBT. A. MARTIN,
to Mar 14 ROBT. TANNAHILL.

CHAS. E. ELLINGTON,

Upholsterer and Paper-Hanger, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper-Hangings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, Cornices, Shades, Mattresses, Tassels, Loops, Gimps, Bands, Fixtures, &c., No. 21½ Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
to sept 14.

TANNAHILL, McILWAINE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, for sale of Produce and Purchase of Merchandise Generally.
No. 130 Pearl Street, New York.
Martin & Tannahill, of Petersburg, Va. McIlwaine & Co., of Petersburg, Va.
to Feb. 27.

OSBORNE, PATTERSON & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, 167 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
R. C. Osborne.
J. R. Patterson.
to Sept 14 L. E. Stainback.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

Jordan & Carr, (successors to Geo. B. Jones,) Corner Sycamore and Washington streets, Petersburg, Va., have the pleasure to announce to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the reception of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Garden, Yard and Field Seeds, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c., to be found in the Southern States. Their entire stock was purchased from first hands for Cash, and they feel confident they can offer superior inducements to the trade.
Merchants, Physicians and others are cordially invited to call and examine their goods and prices.
Walter B. Jordan,
to May 1 Joseph Carr.

FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1864

The Practical Business College for Young Men, Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md., the most extensive and the leading Business College of Baltimore.
Now is the time for Young Men to Prepare themselves for Business. Daily Lectures. All interested are respectfully invited to call at the College and examine our Superior Facilities.
For terms of Tuition and full particulars, write for our large Illustrated College Journal, which will be sent by return mail, free of charge, with samples of money, Commercial and Business Papers, and beautiful specimens of Spencerian Penmanship.
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to May 1 Baltimore, Md.